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Greek. Nevertheless the selection is, in general, judicious. The meager English-Latin vocabularies which follow the exercises give little assistance; for it is the evident intention of the author to throw the pupil very much upon his own resources. Opinions will differ here as to what may be taken for granted. The notes are wisely short and deal with exceptions or allied idioms.

Part II consists of nineteen lessons, dealing with word order, the structure of the period and kindred topics. The handling of this material is no better, and no worse, than that found in other manuals and the author deserves praise for shunning refinements. Of the appendix of fourteen pages, twelve pages contain 'fair copies'. The editor, following in the footsteps of Professor Earle, has intrepidly enough offered two versions of the Gettysburg Address in a much more difficult medium than the Greek. The mechanical side of the book is excellent. There are few misprints, the press work is satisfactory and great skill is shown in using to advantage different sizes, shapes and weights of type.

The Hints on Latin Style is a small manual, based upon the larger work and simplified for High School use. No exercises are provided for translation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. WILLIAM STUART MESSER.

Figurative Uses of Animal Names in Latin and their Application to Military Devices. A Study in Semantics. By Eugene Stock McCartney. University of Pennsylvania Thesis. New Era Printing Company. Lancaster, Pa. (1912). Pp. 56.

*In armorum generibus milites sumunt ab animalibus nomina* (cf. Servius Aeneid 9.503). This quotation appropriately occupies the title-page of this dissertation, in which "an effort is made to trace the reasons for the transfer of animal names to military machines and devices, both offensive and defensive".

The material and the references are assembled and discussed under the following captions: aspis, aries, capreoli, caput porci, cervi, chelonium, corax, corvus, cuniculus, equuleus, equus, ericius, grus, lupus, muli, murex, murmillo, musculus, onager, porculus, scorpio, sricula, terebra, testudo, testudo arietaria, tigris. Greek equivalents (sometimes English) and parallels are often cited; it is therefore to be regretted that a Greek index is not included in the book.

The writer has collected considerable interesting material which is presented with sane commentary.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. LARUE VAN HOOK.

Virgile: Les Bucoliques. Texte latin, publié avec une étude biographique et littéraire, une notice sur la métrique, des notes critiques, un index des noms propres et des notes explicatives, par Frédéric Plessis. Paris: Hachette and Co. (1913). Pp. xxxii + 91. 90 centimes.

This little book is heartily commended to every reader of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY who reads, or ought to read, French. It is the first instalment of a new edition of Vergil which is to replace the old one of Eugène Benoist—a book which has done honorable service, both in and out of France, for the last forty years. The Georgics and the Aeneid are to be edited by Professor Paul Lejay.

The Introduction gives a good account of the poet's life (11 pages) and an admirable critique of the Bucolics (4-½ pages). Two pages are devoted to peculiarities of prosody and meter, and eight pages to critical notes. The Latin text and the notes occupy eighty-nine pages, and the notes are where they should be—directly below the text.

The commentary is clear and concise; it is regularly sound, and regularly sufficient. One explanation is new to me, and I quote it—for what it is worth. It is under the verb *depellere*, Buc. i. 22:

*Depellere*, voy. plus loin *compellere* 2, 30. Le préfixe *cum* indique l'ensemble; de la séparation d'une partie: on prend au troupeau, pour les mener à la ville, une part des bêtes qui le composent (cf. l'expression *deducere coloniam*).

Professor Plessis is limited in the matter of space, and regularly ignores such theories and explanations as he cannot approve. But he cannot refrain from replying to the critics who have found fault with Vergil for not doing what he never attempted to do, for not being a Roman Theokritos (p. xx). And he has a few sentences which one would like to submit to certain people who can see no independent merit in the Bucolics:

Et quand l'on montrerait qu'un modèle grec a prêté ses grandes lignes à la quatrième Bucolique et qu'il s'y trouve telle ou telle imitation de détail, de qui donc est le ton consulaire et religieux, sinon d'un Romain? de qui l'émotion humaine et civique, sinon de Virgile? de qui l'ombre de mystère et la passion généreuse, sinon d'un grand poète? et de qui, enfin, le charme inexprimable des vers, sinon d'un artiste parfait?

There are too many misprints for the size of the book, though they are all venial offences. I have noticed four in the text (7.9; 8.63; 9.42; 10.12), and some half-dozen others in the notes.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. W. P. MUSTARD.

### THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MITHRAEUM AT THE BATHS OF CARCALLA

The Baths of Caracalla at Rome are built upon a great artificial platform or terrace, supported upon vaulting below which are numerous subterranean passages or crypts. Some of these underground galleries were already known; others lying west and southwest of the main building of the Baths have been cleared out in connection with the recent excavations. At the northeast end of the apse that is in the middle of the northwest side of the peribolus

wall there was found a fine staircase leading to the lower level. Below is a long corridor giving access to an interesting series of rooms that belonged to what is undoubtedly the best preserved Mithraeum in existence. At the entrance of the temple proper is a square room, the pronaos. The doorway entering the sanctuary is well marked. The Mithraeum is divided into three divisions, the central nave, and, on either side, low bases sloping toward the side walls; upon these bases the worshippers reclined to view the initiation rites. The bases are about three feet high and in front of them runs a long seat, slightly lower, on which the various orders of the priests may have sat. The roof is supported by six heavy pillars, three on each side of the nave. The floor of the nave is in black and white mosaic. Low down on the face of the bases above described are cut four semi-circular niches in which doubtless lamps were placed which cast a dim light in the otherwise dark chamber.

Near the entrance of the temple is a round opening in the floor containing a large terracotta jar with a cover of marble; in this may have been the water for the purifying ablutions. Farther along is a square crypt about six feet deep communicating by an underground passage with the adjoining room (see below). This crypt is explained as the place where the new initiate was baptised with the blood of the bull slain in the sanctuary above.

At the end wall opposite the main doorway is a base about ten inches high terminating on one side in a triangle. Above, in the wall, was a niche occupied, it is believed, by a transparent slab of marble representing Mithras slaying the bull; numerous fragments of this slab have been found.

At the left of the sanctuary, as one faces the main entrance, is the sacristy, and at the right are two rooms connected with the cult. In the first, lighted by a window is a staircase that leads down to the secret passage communicating with the crypt in the temple; higher up a small opening passes through the thick partition wall, through which the priest speaking could convey to the worshippers on the other side the impression that they were listening to the utterances of the god himself. The other room, also lighted by a window, has a long bench not far from three feet high, which runs along one side. In this room the animals for sacrifice may have been kept or the initiates may here have dressed and prepared themselves for the ceremony.

Mithraic inscriptions in Greek were found in the excavation of the site. In the sacristy a nude female statue, probably of Venus, was brought to light.

At the west angle of the peribolus wall of the Baths a large rectangular-shaped hall has been excavated and identified as a library. It has the orientation prescribed by Vitruvius, it is isolated, and

has in the walls rows of niches for book-cases (*armaria*). Excavations will be made during the winter in the reservoir section of the Baths.

WALTER DENNISON.

### CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

American Review of Reviews—Jan., Much of the Ancient World's Art yet Undiscovered.

Athenaeum—Jan. 17, (Westaway, Quantity and Accent in the Pronunciation of Latin): Notices (VanLeeuwen, Ilias, V. 2—Royds, The Beasts, Birds, and Bees of Virgil): The Classical Association; Jan. 24, (Edmundson, The Church in Rome in the First Century): Lesbia's "Sparrow", W. G. Black (*Passere solitario*, the blue rock thrush); Jan. 31, Literary Gossip—Memorial slab to Andrew Lang in the University of St. Andrew's, with Greek inscription by Alexander Shewan.

Bibelot (Portland, Me.)—Jan. and Feb., Orpheus and Eurydice, Vernon Lee.

Contemporary Review—Feb., (Moulton, Early Zoroastrianism).

Dial—Jan. 16, Recent Poetry (much of it on classical themes); Feb. 1, (Allinson, Roads from Rome): Revivifying the Classics, N. H. Dole.

Educational Review—Feb., Discussions—The New Testament as a reference Document in the Teaching of Roman History, E. A. Hecker.

English Historical Review—Jan., Notes and Documents—St. Boniface's Poem to Nithardus (Lat. text), M. R. James; Pistorius, Beiträge zur Geschichte von Lesbos (W. A. Goligher); Toffrali, Topographie de Thessalonique au xive siècle (J. B. Bury); Short Notices (Canfield, Early Persecutions of the Christians—Quellen und Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Philologie des Mittelalters, iv, 2).

Independent—Feb. 2, The Reclamation of the Pontine Marshes (ill.).

Mind—Jan., Aristotle's Refutation of 'Aristotelian' Logic, F. C. S. Schiller: Discussions—Aristotle's Theory of Tragic Emotion, A. W. Benn.

Modern Language Notes—Feb., Correspondence—Robert Greene and the Italian Translation of Achilles Tatius, Joseph de Perott: Brief Mention—(Schevill, Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain).

Nation (New York)—Jan. 29, (Boucher, L'Anabase de Xenophon, avec un commentaire historique et militaire).

Revue Historique—Jan.-Feb., Bulletin historique—Antiquités chrétiennes, Ch. Guignebert: (Rodocanachi, Les Monuments de Rome après la chute de l'empire, Ch. Bémont).

Saturday Evening Post—Jan. 24, The Goldfish, Modern Education and Superficial Culture.

Saturday Review—Dec. 13, (Lord Cromer, Political and Literary Essays): (Gulielmi Shakespeare Carmina quae Sonnets nuncupantur Latine reddita ab A. T. Barton); Jan. 3, (T. F. Royds, The Beasts, Birds and Bees of Virgil).

School Review—Jan., Discussion: Effect of the Non-Requirement of Latin for Graduation upon the Latin Classes of the High School, W. R. Pate.

Scientific American Supplement—Jan. 31, A Scythian Chief's Tomb Unearthed Intact after Two Thousand Years, G. A. Bobrinskoy (ill.).

Spectator—Jan. 24, (Delbrück, Numbers in History); Jan. 31, A Reference in Juvenal.

Times (London), Educational Supplement—Jan. 6, Correspondence—The Study of Greek, W. H. D. Rouse: The Pronunciation of Latin, A. D. Godley: Latin and Modern Usage: Grammatical Terminology. Literary Supplement—Jan. 30, "The Golden Bough" Completed.

Times (London), Weekly Ed., Lit. Supplement—Jan. 2, The Campagna (Arnaldo Cervasato, The Roman Campagna).

Yale Review—Jan., (The Loeb Classical Library, W. L. Cross).